(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2223.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1789.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *June* 29.

THE committee to whom was recommitted the bill for the collection of the impost, reported a new bill, which was read and ordered to be taken up in a committee of the whole this day.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate acquainting the houſe, that they had acceded to certain amendments to the bill for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandiſe, ſo far as to concur in the propoſitions of the houſe.—This bill has paſſed both houſes.

A petition of William Finney, late an aſſiſtant quarter-maſter-general in the ſervice of the United States, praying a reimburſement of monies expended by him in the public ſervice, was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Scott moved for the order of the day to take up the report of the committee appointed to conſider and report the ſtate of the unappropriated lands in the weſtern territory. This was negatived.

The houſe then went into a committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Benſon moved to alter that clauſe in the ſecond paragraph, which provides, that the ſecretary ſhall "give information to either branch of the legiſlature (as he may be required) &c." ſo that it ſhould read, "to either branch of the legiſlature in writing, or if required, verbally." The queſtion on this motion being put, was negatived.

Mr. Vining then moved to ſtrike out the following words—"to conduct the ſale of the lands belonging to the United States in ſuch manner as he ſhall be by law directed," and to inſert "to direct and deviſe means for bringing into the treaſury the money ariſing from the ſale of the lands of the United States."

The words were ſtruck out, and the following, which were moved for by Mr. Madiſon, (Mr. Vining having withdrawn thoſe he propoſed) were inſerted; "to execute ſuch ſervices reſpecting the ſale of the lands of the United States as may by law be required of him."

In the paragraph which recites the duties to be performed by the comptroller, Mr. Sedgwick moved to have the following words ſtruck out—"that all monies when collected ſhall be paid into the public treaſury," and to inſert—"for the regular and punctual payment of all monies collected, and an account thereof entered on the books of the treaſury."

The words were ſtruck out, and inſtead of the whole of the amendment, the following were inſerted, "for the regular and punctual payment of all money that ſhall be collected."

Mr. Burke gave notice that he ſhould bring in a clauſe to be added to the bill to prevent any of the revenue officers being engaged in commerce, directly or indirectly.

The houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, *June* 30.

In committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department: ſeveral amendments were propoſed to this bill, and adopted; among others—

That the treaſury ſhould, on the —— day of every ſeſſion of congreſs, lay before the houſe copies of all accounts ſettled with the comptroller, alſo the ſtate of the treaſury.

Bonds, to be given by the ſeveral officers, are to be depoſited in the comptroller's office, and regiſtered in the office of the ſupreme court of the United States.

The diſcuſſion of this bill being finiſhed by the committee,

Mr. Burke introduced his additional clauſe, which provides, that none of the officers in this department ſhall be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trade or commerce, under loſs of their places, and other heavy penalties: this amendment occaſioned ſome converſation, when Mr. Burke withdrew it for the preſent. The committee then roſe, and the chairman made his report. The ſpeaker having reſumed the chair, the houſe took up the bill as amended, and accepted the ſame, with ſome further alterations.

Mr. Schureman aſked leave of abſence till the beginning of next week, which was granted. The houſe then adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 1.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment, and reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee of the whole houſe, on the bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department.

On motion of Mr. Burke, a clauſe was added to reſtrain the officers of that department from being concerned in trade or commerce—the bill was then ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A meſſage from the ſenate was received with the return of the impoſt bill.

It was moved by Mr. Gerry, to recede from the clauſe diſcriminating between foreign veſſels.

The yeas and nays on the queſtion being called by one fifth of the members, were as follow:

YEAS—Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Benſon, Burke, Cadwalader, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Gilmore, Goodhue, Hathorn, Huntington, Jackſon, Lawrence, Lee, Livermore, Matthews, Moore, Patridge, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith, (Maryland) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth, White and Wynkoop. 31.

NAYS—Meſſrs. Boudinot, Brown, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Griffin, Grout, Hackly, Madiſon, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Van Renſellaer, Scott, Seney, Sturges, Sumpter and Vining. 18.

So it was carried in the affirmative.

Mr. Gerry reported a bill for regulating the pilots and light-houſes. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *July* 2.

The engroſſed bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department was read a third time, and the blank in the clauſe providing that the treaſurer ſhall give a bond with ſufficient ſureties for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for that of the officers under him, was filled up with 150,000 dollars; and the blank in the clauſe providing a penalty upon the ſecretary and other officers for being concerned in commerce, ſpeculations, &c. was filled up with 5000 dollars for the delinquency of the ſecretary, and 2000 dollars for that of the comptroller, regiſter, &c.

The bill was then paſſed by a large majority.

Mr. Gerry introduced a bill for eſtabliſhing light-houſes, and for authoriſing the ſeveral ſtates to create and regulate pilots. Ordered to be taken up in a committee of the whole on Wedneſday next.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt; and the committee having made ſome progreſs roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, *July* 3.

In committee of the whole.

The bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt ſtill under conſideration.

The clauſe which reſtricts foreign ſhips to particular enumerated ports, it was moved ſhould be ſtruck out—this occaſioned ſome debate, the ſubſtance of which occurred in the former diſcuſſion of the ſame ſubject—this motion was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Gerry then introduced a motion, the purport of which was, that the names of the particular ports which were the object of the above motion, ſhould be ſtruck out, and the following words be ſubſtituted—"nor ſhall any foreign veſſel enter or unlade but at thoſe ports to which a collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, is appointed." This alſo, after ſome converſation, was negatived.

The committee then proceeded in diſcuſſing the bill—ſeveral ports were added to the liſt at which foreign veſſels may enter—The committee having made further progreſs roſe—the chairman reported—and the houſe adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, *July* 6.

A letter to the ſpeaker from his excellency Beverly Randolph, governor of Virginia, incloſing an account of the exports and imports of that ſtate from January 20, 1788, to January 20, 1789, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to prepare eſtimates, &c.

A memorial from Andrew Ellicott, ſurveyor, addreſſed to both houſes of congreſs, introduced by Mr. Page, was read, and referred to a committee conſiſting of Mr. Page, Mr. Scott and Mr. Baldwin.

A motion which had lain on the table ſince the beginning of laſt month, for prefixing a correct copy of the conſtitution of the United States to the firſt volume of the laws, was called for by Mr. White. The vote being taken upon the ſame, it paſſed in the affirmative, and was ſent to the ſenate for their concurrence.

A meſſage was received from the preſident by his ſecretary, Mr. Lear, who informed, that he was directed by the preſident to return to the honourable houſe the bill, which had paſſed the two branches of the legiſlature, impoſing duties on goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into the United States, to which the preſident had affixed his ſignature of approbation.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Further progreſs was made in the diſcuſſion: the committee roſe after three o'clock, and had leave to ſit again to-morrow. Mr. Wadſworth had leave of abſence for a fortnight.

The houſe then adjourned to meet to-morrow at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, *July* 7.

The houſe met agreeably to adjournment.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Very conſiderable progreſs was made in the further diſcuſſion of this lengthy bill this day; but there was not ſufficient time to finiſh it. The committee therefore roſe.

The chairman reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate by their ſecretary informing, that they had appointed a committee to join with a committee of the honourable houſe, to examine the enrolled bill laying a duty on tunnage, and to preſent the ſame to the preſident for his approbation; alſo, that they had concurred in the vote of the honourable houſe, for prefixing the conſtitution to the publication of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Contee deſired leave of abſence for four weeks, which was granted.

The houſe then adjourned till to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 8.

The houſe being met, they reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the impoſt; but, not having time to complete the ſame, they roſe and reported progreſs, and the houſe adjourned until to-morrow ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, *July* 9.

The houſe in committee reſumed the conſideration of the bill for regulating the collection of the impoſt, and made ſome further progreſs. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *July* 10.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the collection of the impoſt.

The diſcuſſion of the bill was completed this day—when the committee roſe.

Upon motion it was voted, That the chairman's report ſhould be received to-morrow.

Upon motion of Mr. Thatcher it was voted, That 100 copies of the eſtimate of ſupplies for 1789, as reported by the committee, ſhould be printed for the accommodation of the members.

Mr. Parker had leave of abſence for one month, and Mr. Trumbull for a fortnight. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, *July* 11.

The houſe, according to order, took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for collecting the impoſt, and having gone through and agreed to the amendments to the ſame, ordered it to be engroſſed for a third reading this day. Adjourned.

PARIS, *June* 1.

AN extraordinary courier from Vienna has brought a confirmation of the deſperate ſtate of the emperor's health, whoſe death is hourly expected. His palpitations have become ſtronger and more frequent, and his fits of coughing ſo violent, as to give momentary apprehenſions of the rupture of a blood veſſel. His majeſty, who had hitherto born up againſt his diſorder with wonderful magnanimity, ſeems at length to look for his diſſolution, and has ſent an expreſs to bring his brother the grand duke to Vienna. Various are the conjectures on the conſequences of his death, but it is better to hazard none than ſuch as muſt be vague and imaginary; the event, however, is cetainly a moſt important one.

All hopes from the favourable criſis of the dauphin's diſorder are at an end; he has had a relapſe, and is in ſuch a ſtate of debility as to baffle all medical aſſiſtance.

LONDON *June* 3.

A letter from Ireland ſays, Mr. Sheridan ſpeaking in the king's bench on Wedneſday in defence of a printer of a morning paper, ſaid, "though I admit all that ſolemn apathy can ſuggeſt againſt the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, let us remember, that it is a public creditor, to which religion, morality, liberty, genius, and ſcience are much indebted—let us not forget that it preſerved the conſtitution of our ſiſter kingdom, and reſtored our own. If, therefore, in its freedom it ſometimes goes aſtray; if in aſſuming the office of a Roman cenſor it may ſometimes treſpaſs, let it be controlled—but let it be controlled as a favourite child, with caution, and with lenity, leſt you injure its health, and break its ſpirit."—We with the ſentiments of the eloquent advocate were adopted in any degree by thoſe who think it their duty to proſecute the preſs.

NASSAU, (N. P.) *July* 23.

In St. Domingo, the markets have been ſo glutted with flour, in conſequence of the importation in American bottoms being permitted, that the price of that article was lower early in laſt month, than it had been at any time before the peace.—Similar effects, in all probability, have flowed from the ſame cauſe in other French iſlands.

Throughout the Bahamas, this ſeaſon has been highly favourable for planting.

LEXINGTON, *June* 15.

On Wedneſday the 3d inſtant two men and three boys were fiſhing on Floyd's fork of Salt river, when a

party of Indians fell in with them, killed the two men and took the boys prisoners.

We are since informed, that one of the boys has returned and informs that the Indians gave him a tomahawk and kicking, ordered him to return and inform his people what had become of his companions.

About the 20th ult. the Indians fired on nine Frenchmen going up to the Wabash river, killed four and wounded three; coming up to the dead they discovered one of them to be a French trader, who was married to a daughter of John Brandt the famous Indian chief, on which they assisted in pulling the arrows out of the wounded men, then went off leaving every thing unmolested farther.

June 20. On Sunday evening last, two Indians came to Mr. Jacob Stucker's on the North Elk Horn, near Lebanon, and stole three horses. On Monday a party of about twelve Indians killed a lad about two or three miles from colonel Johnson's, near captain Herndon's, captain Herndon who heard the guns, having a horse saddled, imediately road to the place, and seeing the lad killed, alarmed the neighbourhood, and in a very short time raised about fifteen men and pursued the Indians; a number of others who collected after captain Herndon started, followed after: Captain Herndon and his party, after following some distance, they discovered the trail of those who had stolen Stucker's horses to cross those they were then in pursuit of, and much easier to follow, captain Herndon thought proper to leave the former and pursue the latter: In a short time they came up with them, killed two and wounded the other (there being only three) and recovered all the horses.

QUEBEC, *April* 20.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, to a gentleman in this city, dated December 31, 1788.

"Colonel Brandt and his Indians are returned from the Americans, with whom they can come to no terms about their lands; which is thought, will cause them to pay a visit to the back forts in the spring; colonel Brandt has left Detroit, and gone to Niagara.

"On the 7th of this month the government house at this place took fire, between two and three o'clock in the morning, and notwithstanding all that could be done by two fire engines, and the united efforts of the 65th regiment and inhabitants, it was impossible to extinguish the flames; happily we do not hear of any lives being lost."

NEW-YORK, *August* 7.

Articles of a truce agreed upon at the War Ford, on French Broad river, June 16, 1789, between the honourable JOHN STEELE, Esq; on behalf of the state of North-Carolina, and the head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation.

Art. I. THAT each party, meaning North-Carolina, and the Cherokee nation, shall without delay surrender all the prisoners now in captivity, at a place and to persons hereafter to be appointed.

Art. II. That all papers, horses, negroes, and other property now in being, which were taken from the citizens of North-Carolina, shall be restored at the treaty.

Art. III. That the white people as they are now settled on the frontiers of North-Carolina shall remain in perfect security, until the time of holding the treaty, which will be as soon as possible.

Art. IV. That in the mean time there shall be an entire cessation of hostilities on the part of the citizens of North-Carolina, as well as the Indians; and should the lawless of either nation commit any kind of violence, complaint shall be made, and not retaliation on the innocent.

Art. V. Should the Creek Indians make an attempt to pass through the Cherokee country, with design to attack or molest our frontier, the head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation, shall use their influence to prevent or turn them back, but on this proving ineffectual, information shall immediately be given to all the frontier settlements of such design.

Art. VI. The citizens of North-Carolina shall have liberty to travel the new road to and from Cumberland settlements without interruption until the treaty may be held.

The business being thus finished, Mr. Steele addressed the people of the frontier, a number of whom were present, and urged the necessity of their strict observance of the articles of the truce, being as essential to their interest individually, as to the public at large.

The Indians, about 500 in number, with most of the head men of the nation, were plentifully supplied with provisions, and left French Broad river on the 19th day of June in fine spirits, to return to their respective towns.

BANK of NEW-YORK, *August* 4, 1789.

Extract from a law of the United States passed the 31st of July, 1789, *entitled*, "*An act to regulate the collection of duties, &c.*"

"Gold and silver coin shall be received at the following rates, that is to say, the gold coins of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineness, at eighty-nine cents for every pennyweight. The Mexican dollar at one hundred cents, the crown of France and England at one dollar and eleven cents, and all silver coin of equal fineness, at one dollar and eleven cents per ounce."

The president and directors give notice that the bank of New-York will in future receive and pay gold and silver coin agreeable to the above recited law.

By order of the directors,

WILLIAM SETON, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 11.

Some further particulars relating to the PIRACY, published in our paper of August 3d, extracted from a Newbury-port paper of the 29th ult. viz.

"That the sloop was about 20 tuns burthen, and was manned with three hands, besides the captain, whose names were Jackson, Bird and Hanson:—That after she was taken and carried into Portland, the crew was taken by warrant before the supreme judicial court, then sitting in that town, and, on examination, it appeared, that the sloop sailed from London in March 1788, commanded by captain John Connor, who was principal owner, for the coast of Guinea, to attend a ship (belonging to one Clark, and another merchant in London) then gone on the slave-trade—that after having been trading some time upon the coast, said Bird and one Haddy (another of the hands) in November last, agreed to kill the captain and run away with the vessel, and executed their purpose, by discharging two small arms upon him down the companion door, and a scuttle on the quarter deck, while he was asleep: they then threw him overboard, and Haddy took the command of the vessel, and some time after sailed for the Spanish Main, where he intended to sell her: but not being able to reach that coast, he gave the command to Jackson, told him to carry her whither he pleased, and died not long afterwards.—Jackson declared his design was to carry the vessel to Boston. He said he was a native of Newton, near Cambridge. Hanson said that Jackson was asleep when the murder was committed in the fore part of the sloop, and not concerned in it. The account he gave of himself was, that he was a native of Norway, an apprentice to captain Connor, and about 19 years of age.

"The extreme cruelty of captain Connor was the pretended reason for the murder.

"The sheriff was directed to take an inventory of the property on board and keep the same, with the vessel, for the owners."

ANNAPOLIS, August 20.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *August* 4.

Mr. Heester presented a petition from the inhabitants of Cumberland county, state of Pennsylvania, praying that the sessions of the federal courts may not be restricted to the city of Philadelphia—laid on the table.

The engrossed bill for allowing a compensation to the president and vice-president, for their services, was read a third time, and passed to be enacted.

Mr. Ames presented a petition from Dudley Tyler, an officer of the late continental army, praying for an allowance for services which had not been compensated—laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington presented a memorial from Christopher Colles, stating, that he had invented a Perambulator upon more simple and adequate principles than has hitherto been discovered; and praying for an exclusive right to use and improve the same—laid on the table.

Mr. White, of the standing committee to examine the enrolled bills, presented the bill for providing for the government of the western territory, which the committee had examined, and found correct—the speaker then signed the same.

Mr. Burke, of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for allowing a compensation to the members of both houses, and to their respective officers. This bill provides that the compensation shall be as follows, viz.

To each member of the senate and house, six dollars per day.

Speaker of the house, twelve dollars per day.

To the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house each, fifteen hundred dollars a year, and two dollars a day, each, during the session of the legislature:—One principal clerk to each, at three dollars a day during the session—One engrossing clerk to each, at two dollars a day during the session.

Serjeant at arms, three dollars a day during the session.

Door-keeper to the house and senate, each, seven hundred and thirty dollars a year.

Assistant door-keepers, during the session, one dollar and fifty cents a day, each.

This bill was laid on the table.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for regitering and clearing vessels, and regulating the coasting trade.

A clause was added to this bill, which provides for a suspension of the bounty of five cents on every barrel of pickled fish, every quintal of dried fish, and every barrel of salted provisions, exported from the United States, as allowed by the impost law, till after the last day of July, 1790.

The committee having finished this bill, the speaker resumed the chair—the house acceded to the several amendments, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Benson's motion, introduced yesterday, was taken up, and, after a short debate, a committee for the purpose therein mentioned, consisting of Mr. Carroll, Mr. Heester and Mr. Wadsworth, was appointed.

The house then resumed the consideration of the amendments to the treasury bill, proposed by the senate, on which a decision was postponed yesterday—a lengthy debate ensued upon the subject, in which the substance of the arguments upon the president's power of removability, was repeated, and which terminated in not acceding to the amendment of the senate.

The house adjourned at half after 3 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, *August* 5.

The house met pursuant to adjournment, and passed the bill for establishing the department of war, with the amendment proposed by the senate.

Also passed the bill, with amendments, as returned by the senate, for regulating the government of the western territory.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade, was read a third time, passed the house, and ordered to be transmitted to the senate for concurrence.

A message from the president of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his secretary, informing that he approved the bill for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states, and had signed the same.

The report of the committee, respecting the donation lands in the western territories, granted by Virginia to the Virginia troops late in the service of the United States, was read a second time. Ordered, that a hundred copies thereof be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. White laid a motion on the table for rescinding a resolution of the late congress, respecting the location of lands for the Virginia troops.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for compensating the service of the members of the senate and house of representatives, and their officers.

A motion was made to strike out six dollars per diem as a compensation for each member.

Mr. Carroll called in question the propriety of the motion, supposing the committee not at liberty to alter principles settled in the house.

Mr. Page went into an argument to show that the sum ought not to be diminished; he thought six dollars a day not more than sufficient to compensate gentlemen for their trouble and expences; he was afraid of the consequence which would result from a parsimonious provision for the legislature of the general government.

Mr. Sedgwick advocated a reduction of the allowance, because he thought the temper of the people would be disobliged by the largeness of the sum. He did not think it more than a compensation for the sacrifices which gentlemen made in dedicating their time and abilities to the public service; but he judged it to be more than the abilities of the people were able to support.

Mr. Vining joined the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Carroll) in supposing the motion out of order; and called upon the chairman, Mr. Boudinot, to decide the point of order, which Mr. Boudinot did, by saying, that when a bill was committed to a committee of the whole, every part of it was open to debate and alteration. Mr. Vining then proceeded to oppose a reduction of the compensation: he thought that gentlemen could not live, and reciprocate those civilities which common politeness and their situation required, for a less sum than that proposed in the bill. He presumed it was not the intention of the house to embarrass the situation of gentlemen, who were at considerable expence in removing their families to the seat of government, in order to be more at liberty to employ their attention to public business, and not have their minds divided between their domestic and public affairs. He thought that congress might contemplate a reduction of the compensation, when they should be removed to a place less expensive than the capital of one of the most considerable states in the union. When that event took place—and he would join the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. White) who had dropped a sentiment yesterday of the kind, in giving his consent that it should early take place—he thought that the expences of the civil list might then be properly reduced; but at present he could not think a less sum, than that proposed in the bill, was more than was absolutely necessary for the support of the members of congress; it was the averaged sum of what was given to the members of the late congress.

Mr. Fitsimons thought every gentleman was adequate to form an opinion, in his own mind, from the facts, within his knowledge, of what would be a proper compensation for his services and expences.

Mr. Sedgwick reprobated these sentiments, as tending to preclude debate; for they would apply upon every other subject, as well as this.

Mr. Page again opposed the reduction, and joined in sentiment with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Fitsimons) that much argument was unnecessary.

The question for striking out six dollars, was put, and determined in the negative, 34 to 16.

A motion was made for reducing the compensation to the speaker, which met with a similar fate.

The committee, not having time to go through the bill, rose and reported progress.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *August* 6.

Mr. White, from the committee appointed for the purpose of examining the enrollment of the laws, reported, that they had examined the act concerning light-houses, the act for establishing a department of war, and the act relative to the government of the western territory; that they were duly enrolled, and ready for the signature of the speaker.

The order of the day for taking up the bill relative to copy rights of authors and inventors, was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. White obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Gerry moved a resolution, that a committee be appointed to report a catalogue of books necessary for the use of congress, and an estimate of the amount thereof, and the best mode of procuring them. The resolution was read and laid on the table.

The house went into a committee on the bill for establishing the compensation to be allowed the members of congress, and their officers, and having made some amendments to the bill, rose and reported the same; the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed;—it now stands as follows:

The wages of the speaker twelve dollars per day, the other members six dollars per day, and two days pay for every twenty miles distance from home.

The salary of the chaplains was fixed at the rate of 500 dollars per annum, during the ſeſſion of congreſs.

The ſalary of the ſecretary of the ſenate, and clerk of the houſe, at the rate of 1500 dollars per annum, and two dollars per day during the ſeſſions of congreſs.

The firſt clerks under the ſecretary and clerks of the houſes, at three dollars per day, and the other clerks at two dollars per day each.

The ſergeant at arms four dollars per day during the ſeſſions.

The door-keepers 730 dollars per annum, and their aſſiſtants two dollars per day, during the ſeſſions.

A meſſage was received from the ſenate, that they inſiſted on their amendments to the treaſury bill, reſpecting the removability of the ſecretary by the preſident.

That they had agreed to the reſolution of the houſe for appointing a committee to report what buſineſs ought to be finiſhed previous to the adjournment.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 7.

A committee was appointed, conſiſting of Meſſieurs Getry, Trumbull and Burke, to bring in a bill to give further encouragement to the commerce and navigation of the United States.

A meſſage was received from the preſident by the honourable general Knox, ſecretary at war, which being read, is in the following words:

Gentlemen of the houſe of Repreſentatives,

The buſineſs which has hitherto been under the conſideration of congreſs has been of ſo much importance, that I was unwilling to draw their attention from it to any other ſubject. But the diſputes which exiſt between ſome of the United States and ſeveral powerful tribes of Indians within the limits of the union, and the hoſtilities which have in ſeveral inſtances been committed on the frontiers, ſeem to require the immediate interpoſition of the general government.

I have therefore directed the ſeveral ſtatements and papers, which have been ſubmitted to me on this ſubject by general Knox, to be laid before you for your information.

While the meaſures of government ought to be calculated to protect its citizens from all injury and violence, a due regard ſhould be extended to thoſe Indian tribes, whoſe happineſs, in the courſe of events, ſo materially depends on the national juſtice and humanity of the United States.

If it ſhould be the judgment of congreſs, that it would be moſt expedient to terminate all differences in the ſouthern diſtrict, and to lay the foundation for future confidence, by an amicable treaty with the Indian tribes in that quarter, I think proper to ſuggeſt the conſideration of the expediency of inſtituting a temporary commiſſion for that purpoſe, to conſiſt of three perſons, whoſe authority ſhould expire with the occaſion.

How far ſuch a meaſure, unaſſiſted by poſts, would be competent to the eſtabliſhment and preſervation of peace and tranquillity on the frontiers, is alſo a matter which merits your ſerious conſideration.

Along with this object I am induced to ſuggeſt another, with the national importance and neceſſity of which I am deeply impreſſed; I mean ſome uniform and effective ſyſtem for the MILITIA of the United States. It is unneceſſary to offer arguments in recommendation of a meaſure on which the honour, ſafety, and well being of our country ſo evidently and ſo eſſentially depend.

But it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that I am particularly anxious it ſhould receive as early attention as circumſtances will admit; becauſe it is now in our power to avail ourſelves of the military knowledge diſſeminated throughout the ſeveral ſtates, by means of the many well inſtructed officers and ſoldiers of the late army, a reſource which is daily diminiſhing by deaths and other cauſes.

To ſuffer this peculiar advantage to paſs away unimproved would be to neglect an opportunity which will never again occur, unleſs, unfortunately, we ſhould again be involved in a long and arduous war.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

New-York, Aug. 7, 1789.

Sundry papers accompanied the meſſage, which, together with the ſaid meſſage, was committed to a committee of the whole houſe.

Another meſſage was received from the preſident by Mr. Lear, that the preſident had approved of the following acts:

An act to eſtabliſh an executive department, to be denominated the Department of War.

An act for the eſtabliſhment of light-houſes, beacons, buoys and public pleas.

An act to provide for the government of the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſation of the members of the two houſes, and their officers, having been read a third time, was recommitted. The houſe went immediately into a committee on the ſame; after having reduced the door-keepers from 730 dollars per annum, to three dollars per day, during the ſeſſion, the committee roſe, and the bill as amended was again ordered to be engroſſed.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, *Auguſt* 8.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the ſtate of the union.

The meſſage of the preſident, and the papers accompanying the ſame, having been taken into conſideration, it was

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to paſs providing for the neceſſary expences attending any negotiations or treaties which may be held with the Indian tribes, or attending the appointment of commiſſioners for thoſe purpoſes.

Mr. Clymer, Mr. Ames and Mr. Moore, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that an act ought to paſs providing a proper ſyſtem of regulations for the militia of the United States.

Mr. Sumpter, Mr. Heeſter and Mr. Matthews, were appointed to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

The reſolutions were approved by the houſe.

Adjourned till Monday morning 11 o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE of 13 years on the tract of LAND called THORNTON, lying on the head of Severn, containing 400 acres, now in the occupation of the ſubſcriber; and alſo the ſervice of five SLAVES for ſix years. For terms, apply to 6w

1 JOHN BALL.

SHERIFF's SALE.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, in George-town, on the fourteenth day of September next,

THREE lots or portions of GROUND, ſituated in George-town aforeſaid, on which is a good framed dwelling houſe, and other convenient outhouſes, and a good framed ſtore-houſe, the property of colonel JOHN MURDOCK; alſo three lots or portions of ground ſituated as aforeſaid, on which are two tolerable good framed dwelling houſes, &c. the property of RICHARD THOMPSON, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, and ſold for the uſe of the ſtate of Maryland.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.

Auguſt 10, 1789. 1 0 7 6

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of NICHOLAS and VALENTINE PEERS having been diſſolved on the 1ſt inſtant, notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber is authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs of the ſaid partnerſhip.

NICHOLAS PEERS.

1 0 7 6

Port-Tobacco, Auguſt 10, 1789. w3

Calvert county, Auguſt 12, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the VESTRY and PARISHIONERS of CHRIST CHURCH PARISH, in Calvert county, intend petitioning the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, to give the veſtry a right in ſundry pieces of LAND which has been held by the ſaid pariſh for a great number of years as a glebe, to veſt them with a right to diſpoſe of the ſame for the uſe and benefit of ſaid pariſh. 1 5 0 5/6

APPLICATION will be made to the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, at the next ſeſſion, for a law to authoriſe the erecting of the court-houſe and gaol for Caroline county at Choptank bridge, and for holding the courts for ſaid county thereat. 1 Caroline County

THE ſubſcribers having removed their ſtore from Annapolis, take this public opportunity of requeſting all thoſe indebted for dealings at the ſaid ſtore to call and ſettle their accounts, which will prevent further trouble to them, and greatly oblige their humble ſervants,

1 JOHN PETTY, & CO.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 19, 1789.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, as a runaway, the 12th inſtant, a negro lad, about 13 or 14 years of age, who calls himſelf JACK, and ſays he belongs to JAMES WARRING, of Calvert county; his cloathing is an oſnabrig ſhirt, and nothing elſe. His maſter is deſired to pay charges, and take him away.

1 BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

Annapolis, Auguſt 13, 1789.

THE neceſſity as well as anxiety the ſubſcriber is under, to comply with every engagement to his creditors, induces him, in this public manner, to call on all thoſe who are indebted to him, by bond, note or open account, to make payment between this and the firſt of October next, as further indulgence cannot be expected, from

2 JAMES MACKUBIN.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of SAMUEL TUBMAN, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the ninth day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

2 THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of WILLIAM COX, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the ninth day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

2 THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed by the honourable chancellor truſtees for WALTER PYE, an inſolvent debtor, of Charles county, do hereby requeſt all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid Pye, to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be enabled to execute the ſaid truſt. It is expected that the claims will all be brought in by the 20th of September next, otherwiſe thoſe who neglect may be deprived of a dividend.

4 HOSKINS HANSON,
July 23, 1789. IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of JAMES RUSSELL, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the tenth day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

2 THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of THOMAS H. LUCKETT, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the eleventh day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

2 THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of FRANCIS WARE, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the eighth day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

2 JOHN SANDERS, late coroner of Charles county.

Auguſt 8, 1789.

THE property of CHARLES MANKIN, in Charles county, heretofore advertiſed for ſale to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, is poſtponed to the ſeventh day of September next, when the ſame will be ſold on the premiſes.

2 FRANCIS WARE, late ſheriff of Charles county.

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates, and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

if 14 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 14 J. W.

Annapolis, May 12.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday laſt, a negro man who calls himſelf GEORGE BUTLER, and is one of thoſe who has petitioned the general court for freedom, whence he has but lately returned, and ſaid the court had ſet him free, and that Mr. J. T. Chaſe, his attorney, told him he might go where he pleaſed, and work for what he could get.—As ſoon as I was informed the Butler cauſe did not come on at the laſt term, I ordered him into my ſervice, and on a complaint being made againſt him by his overſeer, I had him corrected for his ill behaviour. He has an order of the court with him, ſigned by Mr. Gwinn, which I have no doubt he will produce if ſtopped by any perſon, and ſhew as a diſcharge from my ſervice, as ſeveral of them have done the ſame. Whoever will apprehend the above-ſaid negro, and will bring him home to me, or ſecure him in any gaol ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides all reaſonable expences, paid by

EDMUND PLOWDEN.

N. B. All perſons are forbid harbouring or employing him, at their peril. 2 E. P.

July 31, 1789.

VALUABLE LANDS,

In Washington county, Maryland,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

On Tuesday the first day of September next will be SOLD, on the premises, at PUBLIC SALE,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called SALSBURY PLAINS, containing four thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres, situated in Washington county, nearly adjoining the town of Williams-Port, at the mouth of Conococheague, and within four miles of Hagar's-town. This tract of land is reputed to be as rich as any of the lands in that neighbourhood; has a sufficient proportion of wood land, and is well watered; it is advantageously situated for water works, and hath a stream from a large limestone spring running through it, sufficient to support them; it is convenient to market, the mouth of Conococheague, on Patowmack, being a good landing place; and the navigation of that river already so far improved as to admit of a water carriage to the Great Falls, within 14 miles of George-town. The lines of this tract of land are well established and ascertained, so as not to be in any manner affected by the variation of the compass. This tract of land will be divided into farms from 100 to 500 acres, and the terms of sale will be, that the purchasers shall pay one fourth of the price annually, with interest, until the whole be paid. The title is indisputable, and the land will be sold clear of all incumbrances. Bond with security to be given by the purchasers. Any person desirous of seeing the lands before the day of sale will be shewn them by Mr PAUL HOYE, living on a part of the lands.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
RICHARD POTTS.

Frederick county, Maryland, June 10, 1789.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, to the highest bidder, at four years credit,

FORTY thousand acres of LAND, in tracts, from 500 to 5000 acres, situated on Cheat river, near the western boundary line of Maryland, and convenient to the head navigation of Patowmack. The subscribers will be prepared to shew their titles.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
11X WILLIAM DEAKINS.

Will be EXPOSED to SALE on the premises, on Saturday the 22d of this instant, at 11 o'clock,

THE PLANTATION whereon the subscriber now dwells, lying on the Head of South river, within ten miles of Annapolis, and two of navigable water, containing 130¼ acres of land, by estimate; whereon stands a stone dwelling house, 30 by 24 feet, two rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, a cellar under the whole, a good kitchen, 20 by 16, with a stone chimney, meat-house, corn-house, stables, and small tobacco house, with other necessary out-houses, a new paled garden, a good apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; about ten acres of meadow reclaimed, and more may be reclaimed with ease, the whole under good fence, mostly chesnut rails—It will either suit for a public or private house, lying immediately on the road from Annapolis to George-town, and from Baltimore to Queen-Anne. The above land will be sold on a credit of five years, giving bond with approved security. A general warranty will be given if required. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the same, at any time, by applying to

August 1, 1789. 3X JOSEPH SELBY.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of ARTHUR HARRIS, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims against him, properly attested, on the first Monday in September next; those who neglect to comply may lose the advantage of a distribution, should there not be property enough to pay his debts, as then the estate will be settled finally; those who are due said estate are desired to make payment immediately. Attendance will be given at Hunting-town, in said county, for that purpose, by w3

BENJAMIN HARRIS, 3d. Executor.

Calvert county, June 28, 1789. 2

On Wednesday the 23d of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Upper-Marlborough,

BETWEEN twenty and thirty NEGROES. Three years credit will be given upon the purchasers giving bond with approved security; interest to be paid annually or the bonds forfeited.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, terms as above, the PLANTATION the subscriber lives on, within two miles of the aforementioned town, supposed to contain 360 acres. Those who are desirous may see the land at any time by applying to w3

2 COLMORE BEANES.

July 31, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Mr. THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts lawfully authenticated, that their claims may be made known to the subscriber by the 30th day of September next ensuing, that there may be an equal distribution of his estate made to his creditors. Those who do not comply with this request by that time will lose the advantage of any payment, from w3 2

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, August 4, 1789.

Annapolis, July 28, 1789.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 25th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THAT valuable and well situated LOT, with its IMPROVEMENTS, just within the Town-Gate, distinguished on the plot of the town No. 66, and fronting on Sobiesky and Cathedral streets. The above lot is divided into FOUR convenient TENEMENTS, each with a good DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN and GARDEN, &c. with a well of most excellent water, for the use of the whole, and will be sold as may best suit the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the premises before the day of sale, will be pleased to apply to Mr. WILLIAM HAMMOND, at his seat near the town.

A CREDIT of SEVEN YEARS will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond and paying interest annually. The property to be conveyed when the interest and purchase money are paid.

WILLIAM KING.

N. B. Will be offered for SALE, on the same day, a TEAM of HORSES, with their GEARS, &c. and a CART almost new. Short credit will be allowed, on the purchaser's giving bond and security.

3X W. KING.

A VENDUE STORE.

IN the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, the subscriber to sell by auction (on a low commission) takes in STORE and HOUSEHOLD GOODS of every description. As the situation of the house is in every respect calculated for the business, which, together with his utmost exertions to render every satisfaction on his part, by his punctuality, secrecy, and that dispatch which circumstances will admit of, he hopes to merit the approbation of a discerning public, tf

Who am their's,
Much devoted to please, 13X
MICHAEL SHANNON.

N. B. The days of sale will be on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and goods taken in at any time.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near South River, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named JEM, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout and well made, has been used to work upon a plantation, and has one of his ears cropt. Whoever takes him up and secures him so that I get him again, shall be paid the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance. He has been frequently seen upon Anne-Arundel Manor since he went off, and it is probable he is still lurking about there. 3w

W. STEUART.

Mount-Steuart, July 27. 3

Saint Mary's county, July 6, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, to establish a warehouse for the reception of tobacco, at the Head of Canoe-neck Creek. 4

Pig-Point, July 28, 1789.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts for dealings with Thomas and Edward Tillard, at this place, from June, 1784, to 1788, who have been so frequently called on for payment, and to which so little attention hath been paid, are now once more most earnestly called on, and such as do not make reasonable payments, and satisfactory settlements, with Mr. Jerningham Drury, who will attend constantly for the purpose, before the first day of October next, may expect suits will be commenced to compel them without further notice.

Those who may attend properly to the above, and continue steady and punctual in their payments for dealings with me since, I will supply with goods on the usual credit; but none others. w7

THOMAS TILLARD.

N. B. Such as have removed to the distant counties of this state, and out of the state, leaving their accounts unsettled, will be attended to. 3

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 4th inst. from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Prince-George's county, a negro lad named PHILL, nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high; had on, when he went away, an old osnabrig shirt, pair of blue cloth trowsers, and old felt hat; he appears, when spoken to, to be somewhat silly, walks lame in his right leg, his right thigh is something smaller than the other; he was brought from the lower end of St. Mary's county, near colonel Hebb's, about two years past. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

June 22, 1789. 4 LANCELOT WADE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the mouth of Monocacy, as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, with a star in her forehead, and a little white spot on her back and near buttock, about seven or eight years old, branded on the near shoulder S. P. in a circle, or something like it, and shod before. The owner is requested to take her away and pay charges. 3X

JOHN HARWOOD.

Montgomery county, June 22, 1789.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON my arrival from Cambridge at Baltimore, having missed a bag, with a quantity of money, which I thought I had in my chest, I was led to suspect an innocent man, a Mr. JOHN KER (who was a passenger with me from Cambridge) of taking it, whom I pursued to Annapolis, and, authorised by an ill-judged suspicion, obtained a search warrant against him, but not finding any thing in his possession to justify it, I returned to Baltimore, and have since received a letter from Cambridge, informing me, that I had carelessly left the money on the beach there—Therefore (in justice to Mr. KER, whom I wish to be informed, that my feelings are inexpressibly hurt, in reflecting upon the steps I have taken, and the disgrace I have thereby subjected him to) I do, in this public manner, declare his innocence and my error, and that any satisfaction he may require, or that may be in my power to give, at his request, I am ready and willing to make him.—I am the public's most humble servant,

SOLOMON FRAZIER.

Baltimore, July 18, 1789. 2

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly to pass a law to liberate and discharge me from my confinement for sundry debts which I am unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMON.

Somerset county, June 24, 1789. 2 w8

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on Mr. CARROLL's manor, in Anne-Arundel county, about the last of May, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, five years old, a star in her forehead, off hind foot white, her near eye out, and appears not to be docked. Whoever owns the said creature is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 2 JOSEPH RATLIFF.

August 4, 1789.

WHEREAS my wife SOPHIA ROURKE hath eloped from my bed and board, and otherwise demeaned herself very illy, this therefore is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof. w3

2 JAMES ROURKE.

A CAUTION.

THIS is to forewarn any person from taking an assignment of a BOND given by me, the subscriber, to JOSHUA POMFREY, for fifty pounds current money, as I am determined not to pay it till the dispute between us is settled, and the property conveyed to me. w3

2 JOHN BRYAN.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 3f

August 1, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to empower the subscribers to sell and dispose of a tract of land called POPPING GAY, lying in Calvert county. 8w

2 ELISHA HARRISON.
ANNE HARRISON.

ANNAPOLIS:
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